

## Monetary Offices, Treasury

## § 103.100

may advocate an alternative interpretation and may set forth the legal and factual basis for that interpretation.

(c) Treasury shall modify an existing administrative ruling by issuing a new ruling that rescinds the relevant prior ruling. Once rescinded, an administrative ruling shall no longer have any precedential value.

(d) An administrative ruling may be modified or rescinded retroactively with respect to one or more parties to the original ruling request if the Assistant Secretary determines that:

(1) A fact or statement in the original ruling request was materially inaccurate or incomplete,

(2) The requestor failed to notify in writing the Office of Enforcement of a material change to any fact or statement in the original request, or

(3) A party to the original request acted in bad faith when relying upon the ruling.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1505-0105)

[52 FR 23979, June 26, 1987. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 45451, 45453, Aug. 20, 1999]

### § 103.87 Disclosing information.

(a) Any part of any administrative ruling, including names, addresses, or information related to the business transactions of private parties, may be disclosed pursuant to a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552. If the request for an administrative ruling contains information which the requestor wishes to be considered for exemption from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, the requestor should clearly identify such portions of the request and the reasons why such information should be exempt from disclosure.

(b) A requestor claiming an exemption from disclosure will be notified, at least 10 days before the administrative ruling is issued, of a decision not to exempt any of such information from disclosure so that the underlying request for an administrative ruling can be withdrawn if the requestor so chooses.

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## Subpart H—Special Information Sharing Procedures To Deter Money Laundering and Terrorist Activity

SOURCE: 67 FR 9876, Mar. 4, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

### § 103.90 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart, the following definitions apply:

(a) *Money laundering* means an activity criminalized by 18 U.S.C. 1956 or 1957.

(b) *Terrorist activity* means an act of domestic terrorism or international terrorism as those terms are defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331.

(c) *Account* means a formal banking or business relationship established to provide regular services, dealings, and other financial transactions, and includes, but is not limited to, a demand deposit, savings deposit, or other transaction or asset account and a credit account or other extension of credit.

(d) *Transaction*. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the term “transaction” shall have the same meaning as provided in § 103.11(ii).

(2) For purposes of § 103.100, a transaction shall not mean any transaction conducted through an account.

[67 FR 60585, Sept. 26, 2002]

### § 103.100 Information sharing between Federal law enforcement agencies and financial institutions.

(a) *Definitions*. For purposes of this section:

(1) The definitions in § 103.90 apply.

(2) *Financial institution* means any financial institution described in 31 U.S.C. 5312(a)(2).

(3) *Transmittal of funds* has the same meaning as provided in § 103.11(jj).

(b) *Information requests based on credible evidence concerning terrorist activity or money laundering*.—(1) *In general*. A Federal law enforcement agency investigating terrorist activity or money laundering may request that FinCEN solicit, on the investigating agency's behalf, certain information from a financial institution or a group of financial institutions. When submitting such a request to FinCEN, the Federal law enforcement agency shall provide